

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-2897
Burns-Bond House
18619 Graystone Road
White Hall, Baltimore County
ca. 1860
Private

The Burns family first purchased the property at 18619 Graystone Road in 1858, subsequently constructing the Burns-Bond House. Originally consisting of 168 acres, the property is located about two miles from York Road, the major thoroughfare connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. The Burns family retained ownership of the tract for 132 years, conveying it in 1990 to the Moores. The Burns-Bond House is one of three Burns' family houses on Graystone Road, between the 19th century towns of Wiseburg and White Hall. It is fashionably detailed in the Carpenter Gothic Revival style of architecture and, along with the historic outbuildings, stands as an excellent example of a rural agricultural farm.

As originally constructed, the wood frame building featured an L-shaped plan with a central entry. Currently, the two-and-a-half story dwelling presents a more rectangular form. The house is clad in wood German siding and sits on an uncoursed stone foundation. The cross gable roof, now clad with asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. The steeply pitched center gable marking the façade provides a strong stylistic tie to the Gothic Revival and dramatically contrasts the shallow pitch of the cross gable. The frame roof is accented by a boxed cornice with a plain frieze and an ornate, wood vergeboard that continues along the eaves as a decorative trim. Interior end chimneys, constructed of brick with corbelled caps, project from each of the three gable ends. The one-story wrap-around porch that dominates the façade has a half-hipped roof clad in standing seam metal. It sits on a stone pier foundation that has been infilled with wood latticework. The east side of the porch has been enclosed with wood German siding and extended at the northeast by the construction of a one-story addition. Additionally, a second addition, standing two stories in height, has been constructed on the north elevation of the main block. The house sits on the east side of Graystone Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with four historic outbuildings to the north. These include a circa 1858 German bank barn, a circa 1858 smokehouse, and an early 20th century hay barn and garage.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA 2897

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Burns-Bond House

other

2. Location

street and number 18619 Graystone Road not for publication

city, town White Hall vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Allen and Eugenia Moore

street and number 18619 Graystone Road telephone 410.357.8317

city, town White Hall state MD zip code 21161-9112

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel m:17 p:476

city, town Towson liber 8958 folio 369

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	Contributing
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Noncontributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	Contributing
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	Noncontributing
			Total
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1858, the three-bay wide Gothic Revival style dwelling at 18619 Graystone Road is two-and-a-half stories in height. As originally constructed, the wood frame building featured an L-shaped plan with a central entry. Currently, the dwelling presents a more rectangular form. The house is clad in wood German siding and sits on an uncoursed stone foundation. The cross gable roof, now clad with asphalt shingles, has a shallow pitch. The steeply pitched center gable marking the façade provides a strong stylistic tie to the Gothic Revival and dramatically contrasts the shallow pitch of the cross gable. The roof is accented by a boxed cornice with a plain frieze and an ornate, wood vergeboard that continues along the eaves as a decorative trim. Interior end chimneys, constructed of brick with corbelled caps, project from each of the three gable ends. The one-story wrap-around porch that dominates the façade has a half-hipped roof clad in standing seam metal. It sits on a stone pier foundation that has been infilled with wood latticework. The east side of the porch has been enclosed with wood German siding and extended at the northeast by the construction of a one-story addition. Additionally, a second addition, standing two stories in height, has been constructed on the north elevation of the main block. Set upon a solid stone foundation, this modern addition has a shed roof and is clad with wood German siding. The house sits on the east side of Graystone Road and is surrounded by rolling hills with four historic outbuildings to the north. These include a circa 1858 German bank barn, a circa 1858 smokehouse, and an early 20th century hay barn and garage.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary façade, facing south, measures three bays wide. The central entry, framed by a narrow wood surround, consists of a single-leaf wood door with two vertical panels below a single light. It is sheltered by a wood storm door with eight lights above a single wood panel. The door is flanked by narrow sidelights consisting of three lights above a single wood panel. A four-light transom crowns the opening. The entry is symmetrically flanked by 6/6 windows with narrow wood surrounds, slightly projecting square-edged wood sills, operable louvered shutters, and aluminum storm windows. The one-story, wrap-around porch dominates the first story of the façade. Five bays wide on the south elevation, the porch has a standing seam metal roof that is supported by chamfered wood posts and scroll-sawn brackets. The porch has a tongue-and-groove wood floor and is accessed at the center by three wooden steps. At the easternmost end of the façade, where the porch wraps around to the east elevation, additional living space has been created by the enclosure of the porch. This extends the façade an additional bay on the first story. It has been enclosed with wood German siding, and is devoid of openings on this side. The division of this space from the main block is clearly defined by the use of cornerboards that now read as inboards.

The second story of the façade is pierced with three symmetrically placed window openings, each holding 6/6 sash. Like those on the first story, the windows have narrow casings, slightly projecting wood sills, louvered shutters, and storm windows. The windows rest directly above the roof of the porch and extend to the base of the building's entablature. A diminutive semi-circular arched window in the center gable illuminates the attic of the dwelling. The 4/2 window has a narrow surround and a slightly projecting wood sill.

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The east elevation is three-bays deep, encompassing the gable end of the main block of the building, the one-story enclosed porch, and the two-story shed roof addition. The gable end of the main block is obscured at the first story by the one-story enclosed porch and the second story has no window openings. The gable end is defined by the wood entablature with plain frieze and cornice returns, all of which is stylistically ornamented in the Carpenter Gothic Revival style with a decorative wood vergeboard. The enclosed portion of the wrap-around porch with wood German siding has been continued along this elevation by the construction of an addition, extending to the northeast where it intersects with the two-story addition. This space is pierced with unevenly and unequally spaced openings. There is a 1/1 window with a square-edged wood casing to the south and a centrally located entry opening. This opening cuts into the foundation to provide access to the basement from the exterior. It features a narrow, wood casing and holds a single-leaf wood door of four vertical panels. At the northernmost bay of the one-story addition, there are double-leaf sliding glass doors with a square-edged wood casing. Five wooden steps framed by a railing with square-cut wood balusters lead to the door. The east elevation of the two-story addition, visible beyond the enclosed porch, has a one-light, replacement casement window at the first story with a narrow wood casing. Two symmetrically placed 6/6 windows with narrow wood surrounds and slightly projecting wood sills pierce the second story of the shed roof addition over the enclosed porch.

The north, or rear, elevation is comprised of the main block and projecting ell of the original building, the one-story enclosed porch addition, and the two-story shed roof addition. The first story of the main block is obscured by the one-story addition, which wraps around the northeast corner of the dwelling. The second story contains a single 6/6 window. Like the other window openings, it features a narrow wood surround, projecting wood sill, and aluminum storm window. The gable end of the projecting ell is similar to the gable end on the east elevation. Having no openings, it is defined by cornerboards and a wood entablature with a plain frieze and cornice returns. The gable end is ornamented in the Carpenter Gothic Revival style with a decorative wood vergeboard. Paired 8/8 windows that lie to the east of a single-leaf entry pierce the one-story addition to the enclosed porch. The entry consists of a wood door with two panels below nine lights and a narrow wood casing. The two-story shed roof addition, situated between the one-story addition to the wrap-around porch and the projecting gable ell of the main block, is visually discernible from the projecting ell by the cornerboards that now read as inboards. It contains only one opening at the first story, which holds a one-light replacement casement window.

The main block of the house and the projecting gable ell define the west elevation. Two asymmetrically placed windows and an off-center entry pierce the first story. Like those on the façade, the windows contain 6/6 sash with narrow wood surrounds, slightly projecting wood sills, operable louvered shutters, and aluminum storm windows. The off-center entry consists of a single-leaf wood door with two vertical panels below nine lights, all framed by a narrow square-edged wood casing. Protecting the entry is a wood storm door with one light above two panels. The wrap-around porch further defines the first story. Continuing the motif found on the façade, the porch features chamfered wood posts, scroll-sawn brackets, and a stone pier foundation with lattice

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infill. Four symmetrically placed 6/6 windows, also with narrow wood surrounds, projecting sills, louvered shutters, and storm windows, pierce the second story of the west elevation. Illuminating the attic in the gable end are two square window openings that hold four-light fixed windows. These two windows have wood casings with slightly projecting square-edged sills. The elevation is capped by an entablature consisting of a boxed cornice with a plain frieze and cornice returns. Applied over the entablature is a decorative wood vergeboard that continues along the eaves as an ornamental trim, stylistically in keeping with the Carpenter Gothic Revival style.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The L-shaped house features a center passage, three-room plan. The main block of the building consists of two front parlors and the rear service ell, which originally contained the kitchen. This space is currently used as a family room and the kitchen and dining area have been moved to the first floor of the additions. The stair retains its original configuration and is centrally located in the main block of the house. The straight-flight stair has a closed stringer with a fourteen-inch wide, unadorned wood stringboard. The paneled newel post sits upon a circle end starting step and connects to a balustrade of square-cut wood balusters. The stair opens into the southwest parlor. This parlor retains some original features, such as the six-and-a-half-inch molded wood baseboard and the reeded door and window casings. The windows have slightly projecting, molded wood sills. The entry to the service ell has a replacement square-edged wood surround, rather than the original reeded casing. The fireplace in the southwest parlor is no longer operable and has been replaced with a wood stove. Originally, the chimney had a rectangular, projecting breast, which is still in evidence today. However, a wood shelf has replaced the mantel. A narrow, vertical board door pierces on the south wall of the chimney breast and features a square-edged wood casing. In 1998, the plaster walls and ceiling were covered by three-quarter inch drywall and the floor was re-laid with two-inch wide wood boards. Set into the floor, near the stair, is a decorative metal grate that serves the gravity-fed heating system.

The southeast parlor retains its original random width pine floorboards, ranging between four and six inches in width. There is a square-edged wood baseboard and plaster walls and ceiling. The windows, like those in the southwest parlor, have five-inch wide, reeded casings with slightly projecting, molded wood sills. One entry has a molded wood surround, while the three other entries leading to additions, have square-edged casings. The entries leading to the southwest parlor and to the kitchen have four inset panels and retain the original lock boxes and wood grained porcelain knobs. One entry opening, set over the basement stairs, is raised two-feet above the floor level and leads to a pantry. It has a square-edged wood casing around a vertical board wood door. This door originally was located at an exterior entry on the north elevation. When the one-story addition was enlarged in the 1990s, the door was moved to its current location in the southeast parlor. Like the southwest parlor, there is a rectangular, projecting chimney breast with a fireplace that is no longer in use. The original mantel is *in situ* and features Tuscan pilasters, a mantel shelf with rounded corners, decorative wood

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graining, and raised wood panels on the face. This includes two rectangular panels flanking a circular panel. Keystone-like brackets ornament the outer edges of the face.

The original kitchen is currently used as a family room, opening to the new kitchen and dining area in the additions. This space encompasses the entire north end of the dwelling. In 1996, the enclosed side porch was extended at the northeast corner of the house and the walls of the shed-roof addition were cut through, creating this large open space. As a result of this alteration, there are few original details remaining. Originally, there was a winder stair in the northwest corner, which has subsequently been removed. It was located between the exterior wall and the projecting chimney breast. The fireplace in the kitchen remains open, although it has been fitted with a wood stove. It has a brick fireback with a slightly splayed brick lintel and a molded wood mantel with ears and a narrow shelf. Directly to the west of the mantel is a small closet with a narrow single-leaf entry marked by a vertical board wood door with a square-edged wood casing. The floors have been re-laid with random width pine boards and the walls have been reclad in painted wallboard with beaded wainscoting and a molded wood chair rail.

A single-leaf door with four panels leads to the basement from the kitchen. The door has a square-edged casing, a wood grained porcelain knob, and a metal lock box inscribed with "Norwalk." The basement sits under the original L-shaped main block and features a poured concrete floor, plaster walls, and beams that are hand-hewn on two sides, leaving the sides uncut. Originally, the basement had a dirt floor and the knob-and-tube wiring that electrified the house until 1990 is still in evidence. The circular saw marks of the wood flooring for the first floor is visible in the basement.

The second story of the house contains three bedrooms and a bath, with a central passage. The southwest bedchamber was divided at one point, creating two chambers; however, in the 1990s, the wall was removed, once again uniting the space. The windows and doors in the bedchambers all feature square-edged wood casings. The bath, located in the shed roof addition, has a sloping ceiling that is clad in pressed metal with a guilloche pattern. The northwest bedchamber has a winder stair leading to the attic, which features uncut log rafters. Several of the rafters appear to be reused, with cut ends to serve as part of a mortis-and-tenon joint. A portion of a ridgeboard is extant within the frame roof.

OUTBUILDINGS

There are four outbuildings located to the north of the dwelling, including a German bank barn, a drive-through hay barn, a smokehouse, and a garage. The bank barn and smokehouse are contemporary to the house, and the hay barn and garage were constructed during the first two decades of the 20th century. Standing two-and-a-half stories in height, the bank barn is built into the slope of a hill. The uncoursed stone foundation has some large stones that are randomly placed as quoins. The wood frame barn is clad in vertical wood board, with board-

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and-batten siding in the gable ends. The west elevation has a large, double-leaf opening and the overhang, which extends over four single-leaf door openings and two window openings, defines the east elevation. The side gable roof is clad in standing seam metal and features a decorative wood vergeboard at the gable ends. On the interior of the barn are beams that are hand-hewn on two sides, leaving the sides uncut. These are similar to those in the basement of the house. The ground floor of the interior is divided into animal stalls, with built-in feeding bins. Remains of knob-and-tube wiring can be seen in this space.

The smokehouse is situated at the northeast corner of the house. Similar to the bank barn, it features a corrugated metal roof with decorative vergeboard in the gable ends. The vergeboard continues around the eaves, creating an ornamental wood trim. The smokehouse sits on an uncoursed, solid stone foundation. It is clad in board-and-batten siding with rectangular louvered openings on the side elevations. The centered entry features a single-leaf, vertical board door with the original porcelain knob.

The drive-through hay barn is two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays in width. It sits on a stone foundation with some poured concrete replacement piers. It is clad in both vertical board and board-and-batten siding. The hay barn is covered by a front gable roof with corrugated metal cladding. The defining feature of the barn is the large drive-through opening for the passage of the hay wagons.

The garage is situated between the two barns, to the north of the driveway. Set on a poured concrete foundation, it rises one-story in height and one-bay in width. Like the front gable roof, the walls and gable ends are clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The façade, facing south, is marked by full-width, double-leaf sliding doors of vertical boards.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	

Significance dates	circa 1858 - 1990	Architect	Unknown
Specific dates	circa 1858, 1990	Builder	Unknown

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The Burns family first purchased the property at 18619 Graystone Road in 1858, subsequently constructing the Burns-Bond House. Originally consisting of 168 acres, the property is located about two miles from York Road, the major thoroughfare connecting Baltimore to York, Pennsylvania. The Burns family retained ownership of the tract for 132 years, conveying it in 1990 to the Moores. The Burns-Bond House is one of three Burns' family houses on Graystone Road, between the 19th century towns of Wiseburg and White Hall. It is fashionably detailed in the Carpenter Gothic Revival style of architecture and, along with the historic outbuildings, stands as an excellent example of a rural agricultural farm.

HISTORY

Although the exact date of construction for the dwelling has not been determined, historic maps, deeds, and stylistic embellishments support a circa 1858 date.¹ Deed research indicates that John, James T., and John W. Burns jointly purchased property in 1858 from John H. Scott and Elizabeth Jane Weir for \$4,623.44. The 1850 *Map of the City and County of Baltimore Maryland* by J.C. Sidney indicates Weir had a dwelling on a portion of the property he appears to have retained, located to the northeast of the Burns-Bond House. The 168-acre tract of land sold to the Burns was part of two parcels known as Adams Garden and Arabia Petra. Nineteen years later, the 1877 atlas indicates that Thomas Burns occupied the property, which had been improved by a fashionable Carpenter Gothic Revival style dwelling. A patron of Hopkins' Atlas, Thomas Burns is listed as a farmer, working 157 acres. He settled in Baltimore County in 1833.²

Although Thomas Burns is indicated as the occupant of the house in 1877, the house remained under the ownership of James T. Burns until 1893. At this time, the tract, slightly reduced in size to 150 acres, was sold to Georgie H. Burns and Clarence M. Burns for \$1,200. During the 20th century, the property, including the main dwelling and agricultural outbuildings, was bequeathed numerous times to members of the Burns family. No relationship to the Bond family has been recorded, although the building has been historically known as the Burns-Bond House.

¹ The building is denoted on Hopkins' 1877 Atlas of Baltimore County.

² *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland*, (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), pp. 44-46.

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The vast acreage originally held by James T. Burns was subdivided at the turn of the 20th century, enabling various descendants to construct neighboring dwellings. These include 18404 Graystone Road and 18362 Graystone Road. In 1990, Ruth Adelaide Burns sold the property out of Burns family after 132 years of ownership. Consisting of just over six acres, it was purchased by present owners and occupants, Allen D. and Eugenia E. Moore.

The property on which the Burns-Bond House is situated is on the east side of Graystone Road, approximately two miles to the east of York Road. It is located in the seventh district, which was the largest and most populated region of the county in latter part of the 19th century. The area historically consisted of rolling hills, transversed by major transportation corridors. The cultivation of wheat, corn, oats, fruit, dairy, and the breeding of cattle supported the residents and neighboring towns of White Hall and Wiseburg, set to the south and northwest respectively. Both major stops for the Northern Central Railway, the communities are located less than twenty-five miles north of Baltimore City. In 1881, the village of White Hall was home to approximately 100 people. Located in a prominent dairy farming region, it was one of the principal milk stations along the railway, shipping over 300 gallons of milk daily to Baltimore. On Gunpowder Falls, just above White Hall, was a manila paper mill owned and operated by A. J. Burke. John Wise, an emigrant from Germany who came to this county about the time of the American Revolution, established the village of Wiseburg. The community thrived on the production of wrapping paper, which was manufactured at William Wise's paper mill. The Northern Central Railway bisected the two villages, both of which were surrounded by rural agricultural farms devoted primarily to dairy production. The railroad and their close proximity to York Road rendered the small towns as centers of trade.³

Constructed of wood frame, the L-shaped building was designed in the Gothic Revival style, with stylistic detailing tying it specifically to the Carpenter Gothic Revival houses of the last half of the 19th century. Reflective of this style are the steeply pitched center gable, decorative vergeboard, scroll-sawn brackets, and wide entablature. Although introduced to the United States in the 1830s by architect Alexander Jackson Davis, the Carpenter Gothic Revival was popularized during the last half of the 19th century by Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852), a landscape architect and promoter of the cottage residence. Downing's *Victorian Cottage Residences*, published numerous times between 1842 and 1873, touting the advantages of the inexpensive, detached dwelling. He claimed that the English cottage style was "so generally admired for the picturesqueness evinced in its tall gables ornamented by handsome verge-boards and finials...showing how the genius of pointed or Gothic architecture may be chastened or moulded into forms for domestic habitations."⁴ Wood frame dwellings with horizontal cladding, such as that seen on the Burns-Bond House, dominated in the

³ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*, (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881), pp. 872-874.

⁴ Andrew Jackson Downing, *Victorian Cottage Residences*, (New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1981), p. 42.

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Carpenter Gothic Revival style. According to Downing, the setting for cottage residences was particularly important. In keeping with the style, the Burns-Bond House is set high on a hill, overlooking pastures and the nearby Second Mine Branch of the Gunpowder Falls. A German bank barn, smokehouse, drive-through hay barn, and garage, all surrounded by sloping farmland edged with mature trees and agricultural fields, support the rural farmhouse.

Chain of Title

- December 1, 1858: John H. Scott and Elizabeth Jane Weir to John Burns, James T. Burns, and John W. Burns
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber GHC 26 Folio 15
- August 26, 1893: James T. Burns to wife, Georgie H. Burns and Clarence M Burns
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber LMB 200 Folio 536
- 1915: Georgie M. Burns willed to Clarence M. Burns
Will Records of Baltimore County
- July 28, 1949: Clarence M. Burns willed to Ella May Burns
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber 43 Folio 178
- December 31, 1963: Ella May Burns willed to Georgia F. Burns, Ruth A. Burns, and Mary E. Burns
Will Records of Baltimore County
Liber 78 Folio 163
- December 7, 1964: Georgia F. Burns, Ruth A. Burns, and Mary E. Burns to Agnes L. Beebe
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4400 Folio 475
- December 7, 1964: Agnes L. Beebe to Georgia F. Burns, deceased, Mary E. Burns, deceased, and Ruth A. Burns
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 4400 Folio 478
- October 4, 1990: Ruth Adelaide Burns to Allen D. and Eugenia E. Moore
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 8614 Folio 304
- October 31, 1991: Ruth Adelaide Burns to Allen D. and Eugenia E. Moore
Confirmatory Deed with Additional Acreage
Land Records of Baltimore County
Liber 8958 Folio 369

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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:	Piedmont
Chronological/Developmental Period(s):	Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930) Modern Period (1930-Present)
Historic Period Theme(s):	Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning Agriculture
Resource Type:	
Category:	Building
Historic Environment:	Rural
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):	DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
Known Design Source:	Unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-2897

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.

Baltimore County Land and Will Records. Baltimore County Courthouse, Towson, Maryland.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. *Victorian Cottage Residences.* New York, NY: Dover Publications, Inc., 1981.

Noble, Allen G. and Richard K. Cleek. *The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns and Other Farm Structures.* New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County from the Earliest Period to the Present Day: including Biographical Sketches of their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem Massachusetts.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of project area	<u>6.45 acres</u>	
Acreage surveyed	<u>6.45 acres</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>New Freedom, MD - PA</u>	Quadrangle scale <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Burns-Bond House is located at 18619 Graystone Road near White Hall in Baltimore County, Maryland as noted on Tax Map 17, Parcel 476. The house has been historically associated with this parcel since its construction circa 1875.

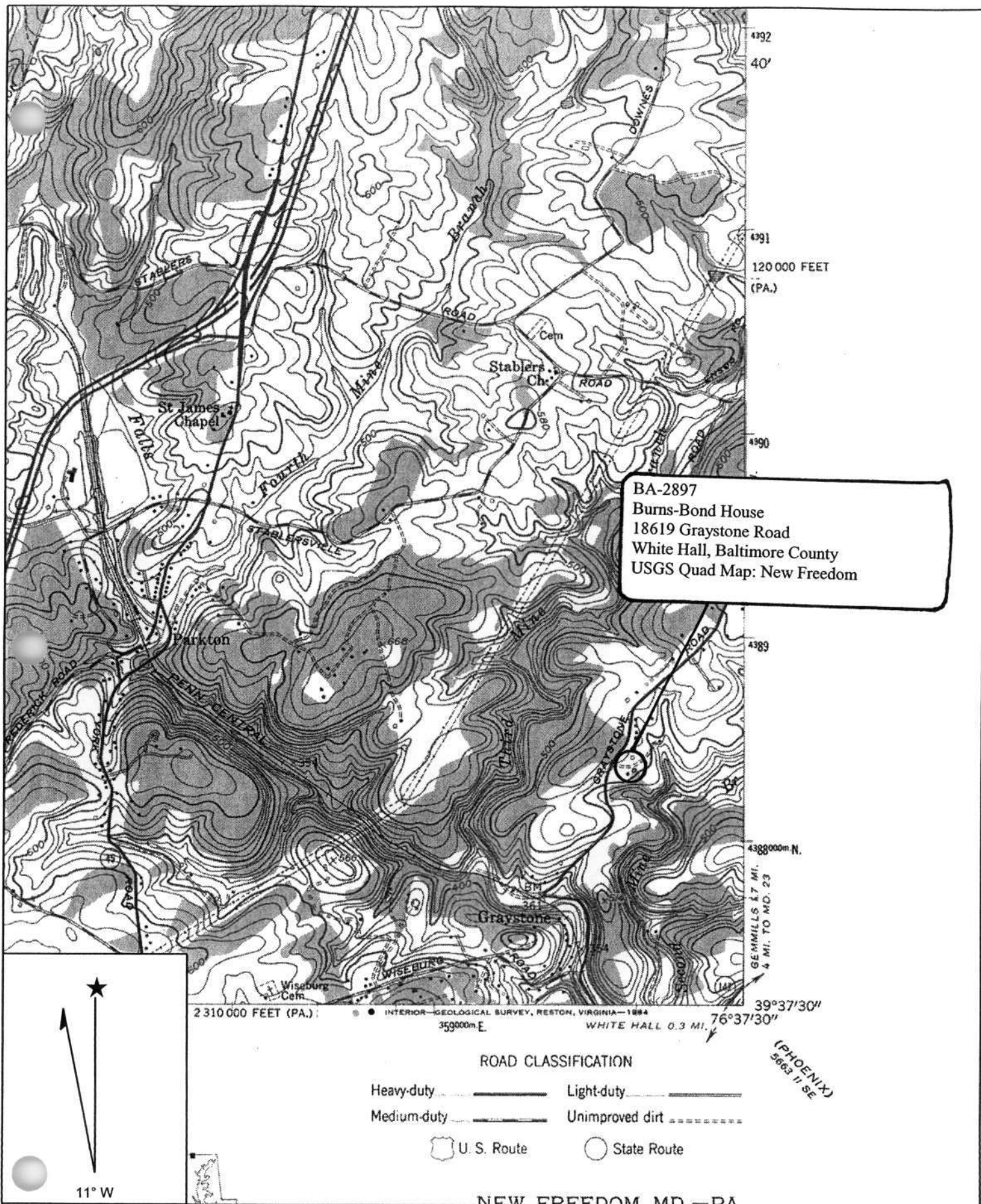
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Robin J. Weidlich and Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historians	April 22, 2000
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc	
street & number	5420 Western Avenue	
city or town	Chevy Chase, Maryland	

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

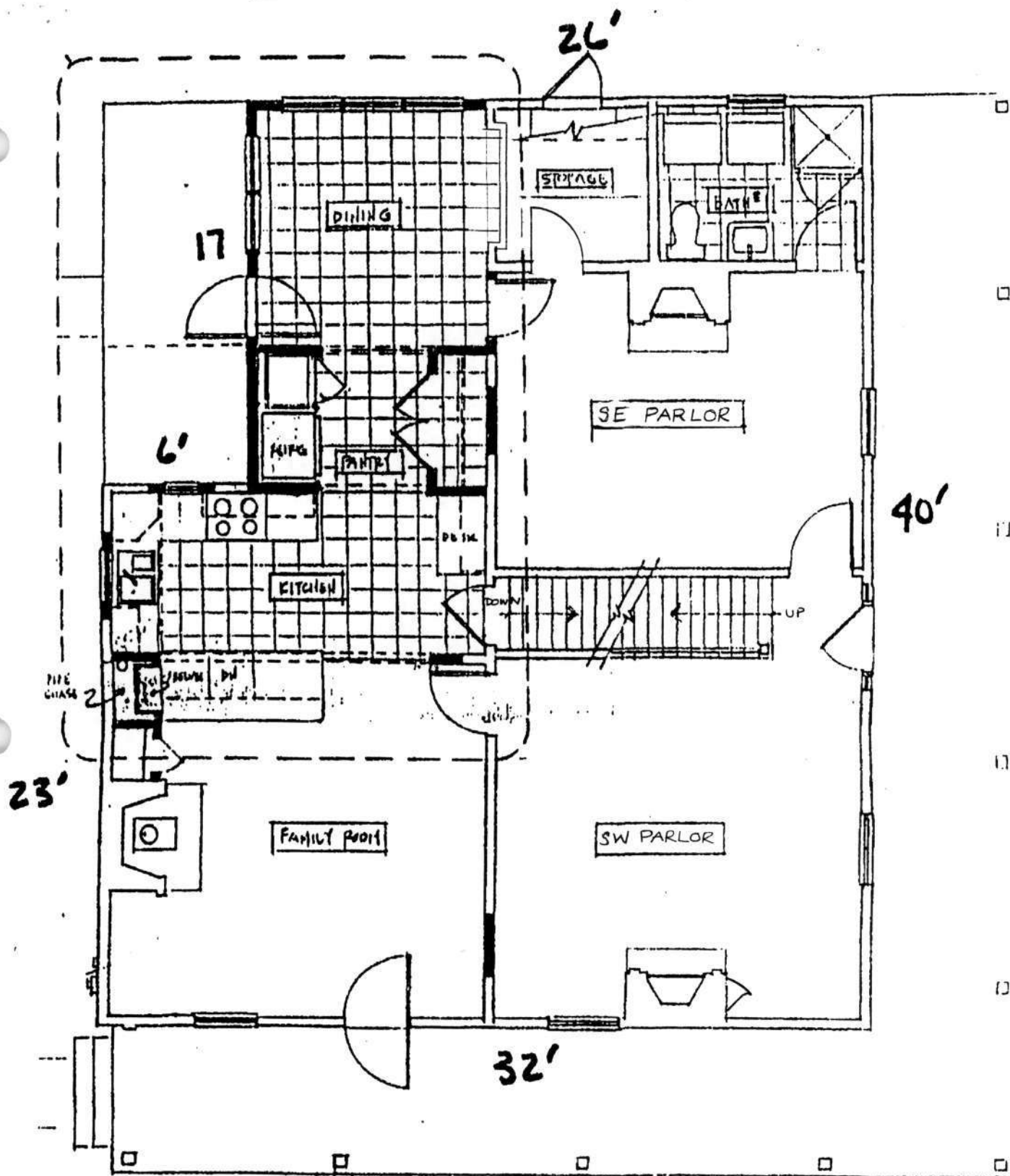
The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Pllace
Crownsville, MD 21032
410-514-7600




Name: NEW FREEDOM
 Date: 6/3/2003
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 18 359323 E 4389181 N

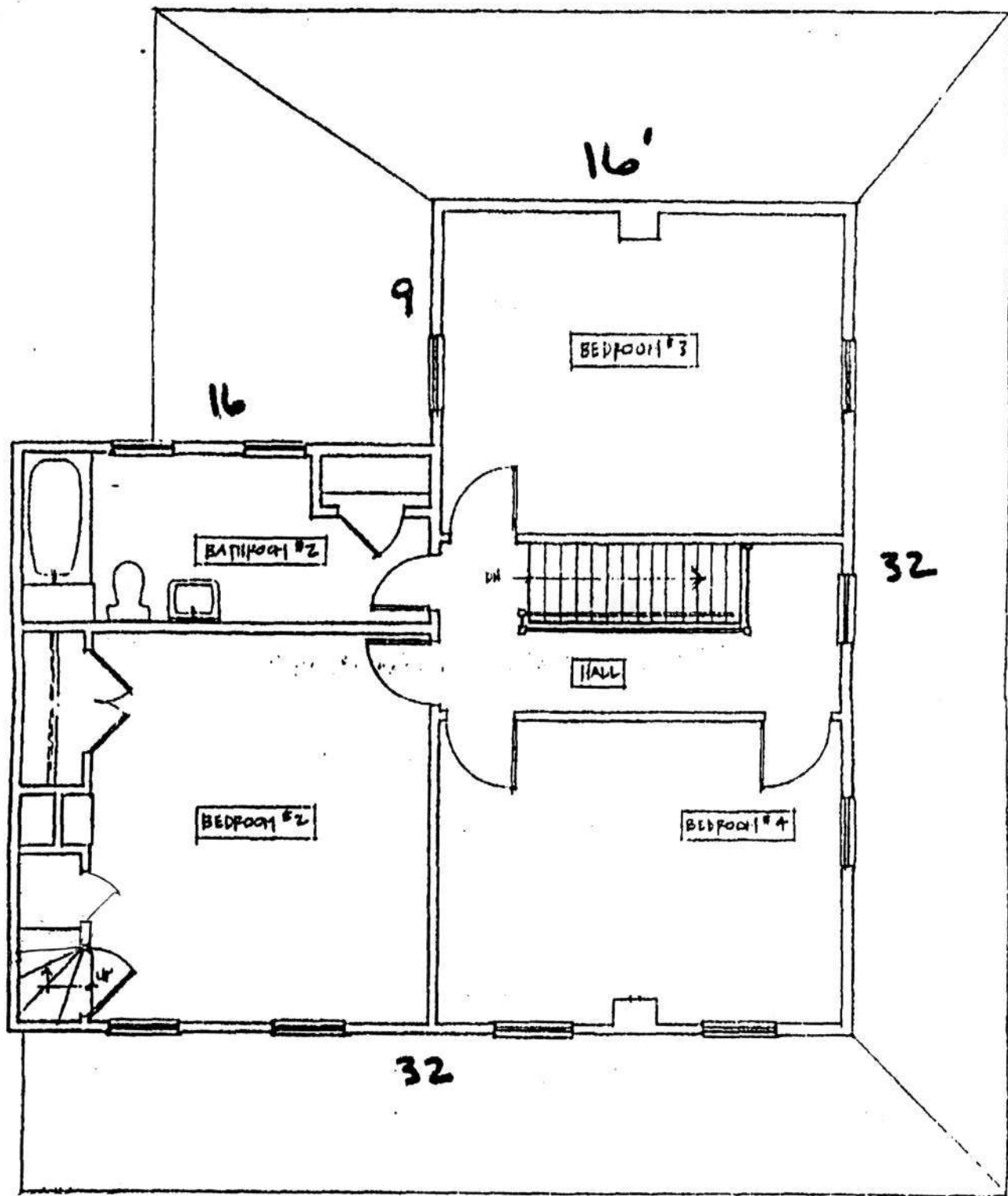


BA-2897


BURNS-BOND HOUSE
8619 GRAYSTONE ROAD
WHITE HALL, MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COUNTY

 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/4" = 1' 0" As Completed

$$\begin{aligned}
 23 \times 32 &= 736 \\
 17 \times 26 &= 442 \\
 1st &= 1178 \text{ Sq Ft}
 \end{aligned}$$



BA-2897
 BURNS-BOND HOUSE
 18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD
 WHITE HALL, MARYLAND
 BALTIMORE COUNTY

 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 1/4" = 1'-0" **NO CHANGES**

$$\begin{aligned}
 23 \times 32 &= 736 \\
 9 \times 16 &= 144 \\
 2ND &= 880 \text{ Sq Ft}
 \end{aligned}$$

BA-2897

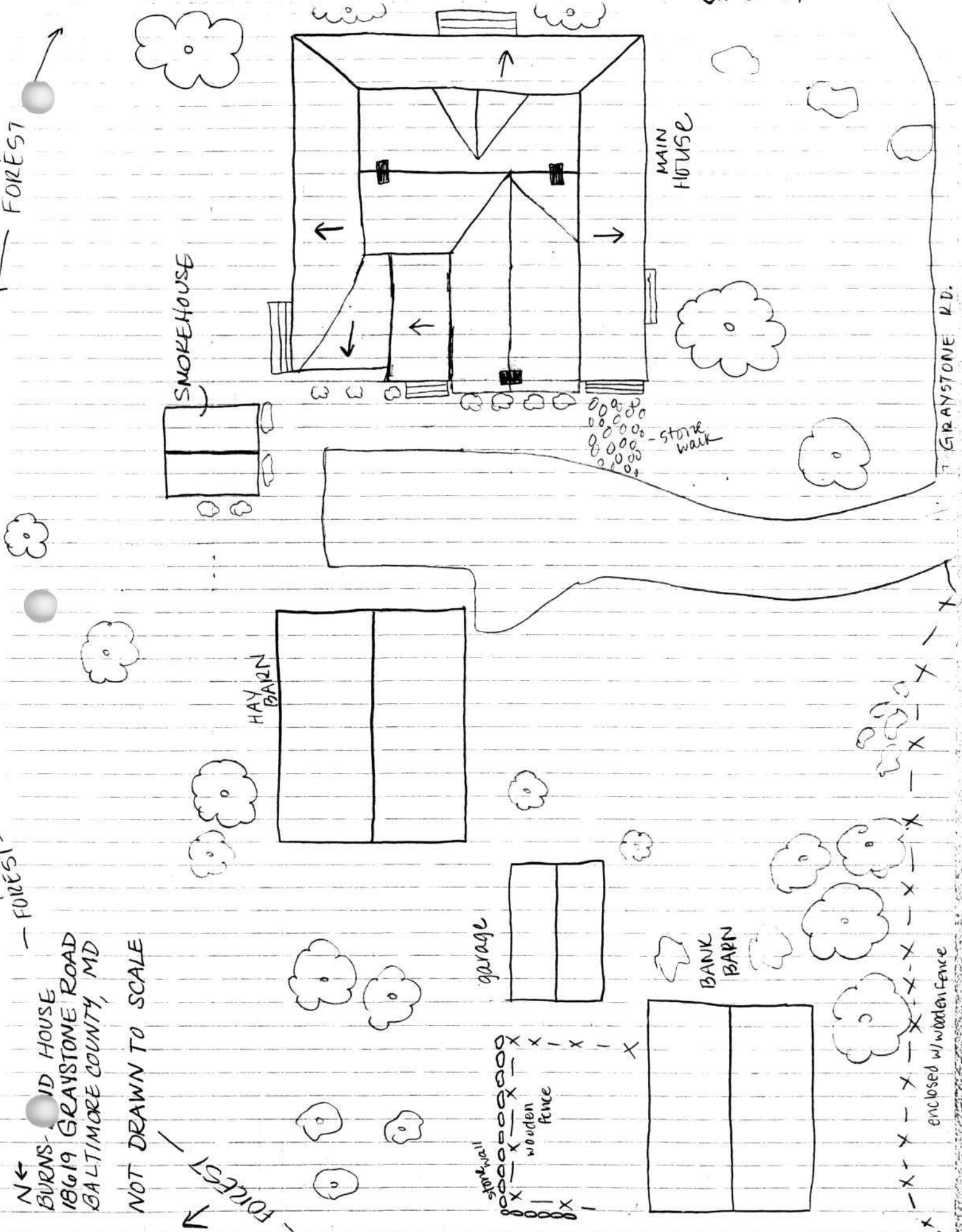
FOREST

FOREST

N
←
BURNS ID HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

FOREST





BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION LOOKING NORTH

1 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS - BOND HOUSE

8619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

NORTHEAST CORNER LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00
MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH

3 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

4 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

STAIR, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

5 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

STORAGE ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

8 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST PARLOR, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST

7 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST PARLOR, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHWEST

6 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

FAMILY ROOM, FIRST FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHWEST

9 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO
BASEMENT, LOOKING WEST

10 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

BATHROOM, SECOND FLOOR, LOOKING NORTHEAST

11 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO
SECOND FLOOR HALL, LOOKING SOUTH

12 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES
4/00
MD SHPO
ATTIC, LOOKING SOUTH
13 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

BANK BARN, SOUTHEAST CORNER LOOKING NORTH

14 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE
18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL
BALTIMORE COUNTY
TRACERIES

4/00
MD SHPO
HAY BARN NORTH ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH
16 OF 17



BA-2897

BURNS-BOND HOUSE

18619 GRAYSTONE ROAD, WHITE HALL

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

4/00

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SOUTHEAST CORNER LOOKING NORTHWEST

17 OF 17